



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY THOMPSON, SMITH & JAYNES.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MARCH 3, 1892.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 9.

Beyond.

[Walter J. Mathams, in the London Freeman.]

Beyond the shadows which surround
Our troubled mortal life,
There lies a land where never wakes
The sound of toil or strife;
Where sickness never pales the cheek,
Where starts no cry of pain,
Where gladness settles on the soul,
And never lifts again.
No billows break along its shore,
No tempests sweep the sky;
The beauty of the Lord our God
On all things there doth lie;
Eternal calm, unending peace,
Reign in that blissful land;
O happy they who reach its rest,
And stand at God's right hand!
There all the pure in heart are found,
Their very thoughts are praise;
They sing the endless death of sin,
Christ's triumph song they raise;
Before the pierced feet which led
Their spirits up to light,
They yield the homage of their love,
Arrayed in robes of white.
No more they weep, no more they watch,
No more the Tempter dreads;
The dark perplexities of old
Are ever from them fled;
Saved by the all-redeeming blood,
They breathe the balm of bliss,
They know that Christ is theirs for aye,
They know that they are His.
Our Father-God, we long to reach,
Their fellowship of rest
To see the glory of our Lord,
And be forever blest;
Guide us through smooth and silent seas,
And o'er the stormy foam,
Until we strike the sunlit shore,
And hear Thy welcome home.

Platform of the St. Louis Convention—
No Third Party Yet.

The following platform was read and adopted:
"This, the first great labor conference of the United States and the world, representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, assembled in national congress, invoking upon its action the blessing and protection of Almighty God, puts forth for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence.

"The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, Legislatures, Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized.

Many of the States have been compelled to isolate voters at polling places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. Newspapers are subsidized and muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor shot and laid concentrating in the hands of capitalists. Urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; rated, pauperized labor beats their wages; a hiring standard unrecognized by our laws is fastened upon them, and they are rapidly degenerating to conditions.

"Of the toil of millions are slain to build up colossal unrepented in the history of the world, while their posterity despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice breed the two great classes, paupers and millionaires. National power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

"In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States have come together in the name of peace, order and society to defend liberty, prosperity and justice. We declare our union and independence. We assert our purpose through our political organization which presents our principles. We charge that the controlling influences dominating the old political parties have allowed the dreadful conditions to threaten serious effort to prevent them. Neither they now intend to accomplish their form. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham

over the tariff, so that corporate national banks, rings, trusts, and stocks, demonetization of gold and oppression of issues may be out of sight. They propose to our homes and children upon a mammoth; to destroy the multitude in order to divert funds from greedy

We assert that a nation, representing principles herein stated,

is necessary to redress the grievances of which we complain.

"Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the illustrious man who led the first great revolution on this continent against oppression, filled with sentiments which actuated that grand generation, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people with whom it originated. Our doors are open to all points of the compass. We ask all honest men to join with and help us, in order to restrain the extortions of aggregate capital, to drive the money changers out of the temple. To form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, we do ordain and establish the following platform of principles:

"1. We declare a union of the labor forces of the United States, this day accomplished, permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

"2. Wealth belongs to him who created it. Every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and urban labor are the same, their enemies are identical.

"3. We demand a national currency safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without the use of banking corporations; a just and equitable means of circulation, at a tax not to exceed two per cent set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligation for public improvements.

"4. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"5. We demand the amount of circulating medium to be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

"6. We demand a graduated income tax.

"7. We believe that the money of the Treasury should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government economically and honestly administered.

"8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

"9. Your sub-committee upon land plank beg to submit to your approval the following:

"The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all land now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

"10. Transportation being a means of expense and public necessity the Government should own and operate the roads in the interest of the people.

"11. The telegraph and telephone, like the postal system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

He Lost Her.

He had asked her to marry him, and was waiting impatiently for her answer.

"Will you expect me to keep house?" she finally asked.

"No, indeed, my love; the servants will attend to all that."

"You won't ask me to make the bread or broil beefsteak?"

"Certainly not, my angel; we will have a cook."

"And will not be compelled to pound the washboard?"

"How can you ask the question? No, no, no."

"Then I can't marry you. I have been brought up to do all those things, and I could not be happy in a life of idleness."

When he realized what a treasure he had lost, he went sadly to his luxurious home, and vowed to remain a bachelor forever.

Mineral Production of the United States for 1891.

A recent number of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* presents the official returns of the production during 1890 and 1891 of nearly all the important minerals and metals, and a comprehensive statement of the sources of production, the occurrence of the minerals, the uses and values of their products, and in many cases the stocks of metal on hand at the close of the year.

These statistics have been compiled with the greatest possible care, neither labor nor expense being spared to secure accuracy in every particular.

The statistical reports given would form a book of about 450 pages.

We make the following abstracts: There have been no discoveries of great bonanzas, no mining "booms," during the year 1891, but the mining industry never was more prosperous, and its prosperity never before was founded on so substantial a basis. Large investments have been made in mining, and for the most part with prudence. Under competent and honest management these investments are making highly satisfactory returns. The dividends declared by mining companies during the year 1891 were much greater than for many years past, and represent a better return on the money actually invested than ever before in the history of mining in this country.

The immense increase during 1891 in production of most of the metals has been a surprise. Copper in particular will, as usual, astonish the trade. The consumption of metals increases steadily, as might be expected from the growing wealth and prosperity of the country. Almost the only article which has fallen off has been steel rails, and with it pig iron. In this instance the financial condition of the railroads was the cause; while where consumption is made up of the purchases in small and various forms by the people at large, it steadily increases unless checked by very high prices. During the year 1891 prices were generally low and the people prosperous; they consequently purchased freely.

Nothing more forcibly demonstrates the absurdity of our barbarous system of weights and measures than the compilation of statistics. We have tons of 2,240 pounds, of 2,000 pounds, and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds, or 1,900 kilos, to say nothing of the other special tons used in certain industries. We have ounces troy and avoirdupois, and grains and grammes, with innumerable other weights. It is, indeed, high time that civilized countries adopt the single metric standard of weights and measures, in which case the statistics compiled in one country will be available for comparison elsewhere without necessitating the laborious recalculation from one system into the other.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890 AND 1891.

	1890.	1891.
Gold, ounces.....	1,588,880	1,620,000
Silver, ounces.....	54,500,000	58,000,000
Pig iron, tons of 2,000.....	9,727,687	10,229,601
Steel rails, tons of 2,240.....	2,065,466	1,060,000
Copper, pounds.....	261,920,000	292,026,000
Lead, tons of 2,000.....	181,494	205,488
Zinc, tons of 2,000.....	96,342	76,500
Nickel, pounds.....	290,252	144,841
Quicksilver, flasks.....	22,626	21,022
Aluminum, tons.....	94,881	163,820
Tin, pounds.....	123,366	123,366
Antimony ore, tons of 2,240.....	700	700
Anthracite coal, tons of 2,240 lbs.....	38,096,483	42,830,739
Bituminous coal, tons of 2,240 lbs.....	93,000,000	98,000,000
Phosphate rock, tons of 2,000 lbs.....	657,000	659,731
Salt, barrels of 28.....	9,727,687	10,229,601
Bromine, pounds.....	310,000	415,000
Pyrites, tons of 2,000.....	100,431	122,438
Sulphur, tons of 2,000.....	1,200	1,200

The iron industry suffered a severe "set-back" during the past year, when the make of pig iron declined from 10,307,028 tons of 2,000 pounds in 1890 to 9,976,000 in 1891, these figures being obtained from official returns made throughout the year.

This heavy falling off was caused chiefly by the decline in the make of steel rails from 2,065,466 tons of 2,240 pounds in 1890 to 1,060,000 tons in 1891—a decline due partly to the poverty of the railroads and partly to the comparatively high price established by the steel rail association.

In phosphate rock, in pyrites, in salt, in aluminum, in copper, lead and zinc there has been a very considerable increase in output, while tin, antimony ore and sulphur enter the list with modest but promising beginnings.

The man who lives under a habitual sense of the divine presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment of the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best friends. The time never flies heavy upon him. It is impossible for him to be alone; but his heart burns with devotion, swells with hope, and triumphs in the consciousness of that presence which everywhere surrounds him.

The bee can draw twenty times its own weight, can fly more than four miles an hour and will seek food at a distance of four miles.

On the Himalaya mountains fields of barley are cultivated and brought to perfection 11,500 feet above the sea.

What the Straightouts Have to Say.

To the *Straightout Democrats of South Carolina:*
The approach of the contest of 1892 has summoned your committee to its post of duty.

A brief survey shows the faction that usurped power in 1890 standing amid the ruins of the Democracy of 1876 upon a prostrate State and ruling over a suffering people.

Instead of relaxing, the coil of party rule has been tightened and freedom of election at the primaries of the dominant faction has been destroyed by requirements and oaths which will exclude men who have self-respect and love of liberty.

The promises put forth by the faction dominant in 1890 have not been fulfilled. The evils and the wrongs which the Straightout Democrats foresaw in 1890, and against which we warned our fellow-Democrats, have come to pass. On the other hand, the false charges and lies of treachery raised against us have fallen to the ground.

The good and faithful voters who were controlled by technical party rules and forced to vote for the nominee of the usurping faction against their will, or to refrain from voting against him, have had time to learn how valueless is party when not controlled by principle and represented by worthy men.

We appeal to those who faced the fire and bore the brunt in 1890 to stand firm to their party and their high principles in 1892, and we call upon all good Democrats to join in the fight against wrong and oppression. We urge the Straightout Democrats and all who are ready to act with them to cling to their colors and stand firm. Be not misled by the blandishments of power or the bribes of office to surrender your independence, but, standing true to principle, loyal to the grand Democracy of 1876, and earnest in the struggle for the welfare of our State, continue the fight against the faction which has robbed the people of their sovereign right of self-government and brought nothing but disaster and evil repute upon the State.

There is difference of opinion on the part of many good men. We say nothing against those who are sincere, but, much as we may respect them personally, we urge upon our party to disregard any allurement to join the dominant faction in order to defeat it, and not to submit to tyrannical rule by which no allegiance is due, nor to do evil that good may come of it.

Your committee urges you to be patient and remain steadfast, awaiting the time when your service can render good to our common country. And be assured that when the time for action comes, those to whom you have entrusted the standards of your party will summon you to duty and perhaps to victory, but always for the right.

We appeal to our fellow-Democrats of all factions and all classes to hear the truth and do us justice. We seek the good of the whole people.

We recognize the great interest of our State to be agricultural, and while we refuse to be subservient to secret caucuses, or class legislation, we are earnest in our desire to promote that interest, upon which the welfare of our State is largely dependent.

We seek no office, we ask no reward save the consciousness of having done our duty.

We will battle in the ranks for any good man or men put forward by the Democracy, provided we can vote as Democrats, governed by the principles of 1876, and be freed from the tyranny of the existing rules and constitution of the faction now in power.

By order of the committee:
WM. H. LYLES, Chairman.
A. E. GONZALES, Secretary.

Only One on His Side.

A capital story is told of a well-known Judge who is noted for his fondness for conveying to jurors in his charges to them his own opinion with regard to the merits of the case. In one case he had done so with great plainness, but to his amazement the jury remained out for four hours without coming to an agreement. The Judge inquired of the bailiff what was the matter, and learned from him that one juror was holding out against the other eleven.

He sent for the juror at once, and, stating to the jurors that he had plainly intimated how the case ought to be decided, said he understood the one juror was standing out against the other eleven. He proceeded to rebuke the juror sharply. The obstinate juror was a nervous little man, and as soon as the Judge was done he rose and said:

"My Lord, may I say a word?"

"Yes, sir," said the indignant Judge; "what have you to say?"

"Well, what I wanted to say is, I am the only fellow that's on your side."

In the great pasturing State of New Mexico there are upward of a million cattle feeding on the public lands.

Railroad Risks.

The hazardous character of railroad traffic in this country is one of the most striking facts set forth in the report of Henry C. Adams, the statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He shows that during the year ending June 30, 1890, the last year covered by his statistics, the appalling number of 6,334 persons was killed, and 29,023 injured in railroad accidents of various kinds. And what is still worse, he shows that this annual sacrifice of life and limb is on the increase. To be sure, he points out that the number of passengers killed in 1890 was only 286, which is a decrease compared with the 310 killed in 1889, and 315 killed in 1888. But the number of passengers injured during this period has increased from 2,138 in 1888 to 2,146 in 1889 and 2,425 in 1890. The class that suffered most severely at the hands of the railroads was their employees. With but two exceptions, the casualties sustained by them have increased in a marked degree. In 1888 the figures were 2,070 killed and 20,148 injured; in 1889 they were 1,972 killed and 20,028 injured, and in 1890 they were 2,451 killed and 22,394 injured. Another striking fact brought out by Mr. Adams' statistics is that the greatest number of casualties happened to trainmen, that is, conductors, engineers and brakemen. Although they constitute but 20 per cent of the total number of employees, 58 per cent of the total number of casualties was sustained by them. In other words, 1,459 of them were killed and 13,172 injured. But of the switchmen, flagmen and watchmen, only 234 were killed and 2,307 injured; and of all other employees, 731 were killed and 6,681 injured. Mr. Adams presents this fact still more graphically by saying that a passenger riding continuously on a train might expect immunity from death for 158 years, an engineer or a brakeman or conductor could, however, expect immunity for only 35 years.

Mr. Adams' statistics disclose to some extent the responsibility for these railroad accidents. There is no doubt that many of them were due to the victims themselves. All those occurring at stations and highway crossings cannot, for example, be charged to the railroads, as many people are careless and reckless enough to jump on and off trains in motion, and to run or drive in front of locomotives. During the year covered by Mr. Adams' report 384 persons were killed and 814 injured at stations, 492 were killed and 675 injured at crossings. The latter class of accidents could probably have been prevented in every case by a suitable guard by the railroads or adequate caution on the part of the victims. The culpability of the railroads in collisions and derailments is usually much more direct and indubitable. In collisions 69 were killed and 603 injured, and in derailments the killed were 49 and the injured 712. The persons killed and injured, not passengers or employees, are divided by Mr. Adams into the trespassing, of whom 3,062 were killed and 3,042 injured, and the non-trespassing, of whom 509 were killed and 1,131 injured. Of the casualties to passengers, 44 were fatalities and 527 injuries in collisions; 38 were fatalities and 669 injuries in derailments; and 42 were fatalities and 347 injuries at stations.

The majority of the casualties to employees occurred in coupling and uncoupling cars. Of this class, 369 were fatalities and 7,542 injuries. But a greater number of employees, or 561, were killed by falling from trains and locomotives; only 2,363 were, however, injuries of this kind. As to the protection of employees, Mr. Adams merely says that if train brakes or automatic couplers "are in reality safe guards against

them."

Let his former opponents deal justly with him and give him due credit for all that he may do or try to do for the good of the State. That he has done many things that are to be commended none can deny; that he has done some things that might be condemned all will admit, but any man in his position and his surroundings would be unable to make some mistakes.

Then I would suggest to the anti-Tillmanites that it would be well to deal fairly with him and avoid committing the same sin of which he has been so often accused. Don't follow his example by making unjust accusations against him and by magnifying little faults into grievous sins. This course will not bring the two factions together, but can result only in keeping them apart.

My deliberate judgment is that Governor Tillman is at present as strong with the farmers as he ever was, and I believe that he will be re-elected over any one who will probably take the field against him. This being true, it would be folly for any of the anti-Tillmanites to oppose him. Such opposition would intensify the bitter feeling which now unfortunately exists among the white people, and could succeed only by invoking the aid of the negro vote.

Victory at such a cost could be too dearly bought. Give me Tillman a Moses! When the convention meets, let him be nominated if a majority of the delegates are in his favor; and if nominated, let him be nominated without opposition, so far as any Democrat is concerned. Our best, wisest and most conservative men should be elected to the General Assembly. This is far more important than the election of any man as Governor. With a good Legislature, a bad Governor can do little harm; with a bad Legislature, a good Governor can do little good.

Respectfully,
JOS. H. EARLE.

A few years ago there was much laudation of Father Damien, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, who was so much affected by the condition of the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, whom he found in a settlement, where they were separated from all human kind, and slowly awaited their death, that he cast his lot in with them, served them in their trouble, and died of the disease which wasted their lives. It was a slow martyrdom, for which Father Damien received warm commendation from all classes of men. Protestantism has now furnished a martyr in the same field of compassionate effort. The death of Rev. Mr. W. D. Dalrymple, a Presbyterian missionary in Bengal, is announced. He died of leprosy contracted while serving a forlorn colony of sufferers from this disease. He was only six months among them when the signs of leprosy appeared on him, and he slowly wasted away, continuing his service to his fellow sufferers while he was able. It was a noble sacrifice which he made for the sake of Christ, and for the souls of the stricken men and women.

In the great pasturing State of New Mexico there are upward of a million cattle feeding on the public lands.

As Strong as Ever.

GENERAL EARLE'S OPINION OF TILLMAN—RELIEVES HE WILL BE RE-ELECTED.

GREENVILLE, February 29, 1892.
To the Editor of the *News and Courier*:

Your circular letter has been received. You ask that I express my views as to the political situation, and as to the course that the conservative people of the State should pursue.

Never before perhaps in the history of South Carolina has it been so important as now for the people to be conservative in all that they may say or do in political matters. For never before have the white people been so divided in sentiment and separated into factions by internal dissensions. The continuation of this condition will necessarily tend to drive them further apart, and will prevent their co-operation for the good of the State.

I have no axe to grind, nor have I any personal wrongs to avenge. I opposed the election of Governor Tillman in the last campaign with all the earnestness of my nature because I believed that he should be defeated. The people, however, decided otherwise and he was triumphantly elected. Those who opposed his election were naturally sore over their disappointment, and a large number of them are still dissatisfied. But under our system of Government the majority must rule and the minority must submit. The more quietly and gracefully they yield to the will of the majority the better it is for all concerned.

Governor Tillman has been many times condemned for his unjust criticism of others, and unjust criticism of him by his opponents will not injure him, but will tend to his advantage. If it was wrong in him to slander others when he was a candidate, it is simply wrong in others to slander him while he is Governor.

Let his former opponents deal justly with him and give him due credit for all that he may do or try to do for the good of the State. That he has done many things that are to be commended none can deny; that he has done some things that might be condemned all will admit, but any man in his position and his surroundings would be unable to make some mistakes.

Then I would suggest to the anti-Tillmanites that it would be well to deal fairly with him and avoid committing the same sin of which he has been so often accused. Don't follow his example by making unjust accusations against him and by magnifying little faults into grievous sins. This course will not bring the two factions together, but can result only in keeping them apart.

My deliberate judgment is that Governor Tillman is at present as strong with the farmers as he ever was, and I believe that he will be re-elected over any one who will probably take the field against him. This being true, it would be folly for any of the anti-Tillmanites to oppose him. Such opposition would intensify the bitter feeling which now unfortunately exists among the white people, and could succeed only by invoking the aid of the negro vote.

Victory at such a cost could be too dearly bought. Give me Tillman a Moses! When the convention meets, let him be nominated if a majority of the delegates are in his favor; and if nominated, let him be nominated without opposition, so far as any Democrat is concerned. Our best, wisest and most conservative men should be elected to the General Assembly. This is far more important than the election of any man as Governor. With a good Legislature, a bad Governor can do little harm; with a bad Legislature, a good Governor can do little good.

Respectfully,
JOS. H. EARLE.

To PURIFY THE BREATH.—The freshest of fresh eggs, and lemon juice, sugar, almond oil and rose-water, mixed with utmost care and cleanliness, stirred and beaten for hours upon hours, smelling delicately, as though a rose had been dipped into it, should make a tempting cosmetic to create beauty or restore it to itself. We all feel the charm of "balmy breath that doth almost persuade justice to sheath her sword," and a few drops of this clear, red liquid, poured into a glass of water, will so purify the breath and all within the lips, that one need not mind how closely the hearer's attention hangs upon them. The same liquid is sovereign for dyspepsia, and reduces the interior to an amiable state very quickly.

Late tests prove that the strongest wood growing in the United States is the "nutmeg hickory" of Arkansas. The weakest is the yellow or West Indian birch.

Of the one hundred and eighty-two daily newspapers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, not one of them at present issues a Sunday edition.

A Continual Feast.

The Bible tells us that a contented mind is a continual feast. A pastor tells this story of a member of his flock who had learned to be contented and even to rejoice in tribulation:

"A poor widow, who supported herself with the most rigid economy by knitting, I saw in the intense cold of last winter. The house was one upon which time had made such sad ravages that only one room could now be inhabited, and in that she dared not have a fire when the wind blew hard, because the chimney had become unsafe.

"How favored I am!" she said, 'for when it has been coldest the wind didn't blow much; or there was so much snow on the house I could have a fire without danger; I cannot be thankful enough. And then,' she continued, 'Joseph has been at home nights almost all winter, and he could get my wood and water when there was so much snow I could not get out.'

"But do you not feel very lonely while Joseph is away?"

"Oh, no; I get along very well through the day"—her Bible lay on the table by which she was sewing—and when I can see the neighbor's lights in the evening they are company for me. I have thought a great deal about sick people this winter, and then I think how favored I am that I can go to bed and sleep all night in health."

"I saw her again to-day. Rheumatism had disabled one foot, and she sat still sewing with a swollen, painful limb raised upon a cushion. 'How favored I am!' she exclaimed; 'when my poor Lydia was alive I lost the use of both my feet for a time, and she took care of me; but now I can get about by moving my foot upon a chair, and I make out to do my work, and get Joseph's meals ready nicely. What if it had been my hands? How favored I am!'"

History has told the story of the crown; the epic poet has sung of the sword; the pastoral poet, with his verses full of the redolence of clover tops, and the rustle of the silk of the corn, has sung the praises of the plow. I tell you the praises of the needle. From the fig-leaved robe prepared in the Garden of Eden to the last stitch taken last night on a boy's coat, the needle has wrought wonders of kindness, generosity and beneficence. It adorned the grille of the high priest; it fashioned the curtain in the ancient tabernacle; it cushioned the chariots of King Solomon; it provided the robes of Queen Elizabeth, and in high places and in low places, by the fire of the pioneer's backlog, and under the flash of the chandelier, everywhere, it has clothed nakedness; it has preached the gospel; it has overcome the hosts of penury and want with the warcry of "stitch, stitch, stitch." The operatives have found a livelihood by it, and through it the mansions of the employer have been constructed. Amid the mightiest triumphs in all ages and lands I set down the conquest of the needle. I admit its crimes. I admit its cruelties. It has had more martyrs than the fire; it has butchered more souls than the Inquisition; it has punctured the eye; it has pierced the side; it has struck weakness into the lungs; it has sent madness into the brain; it has filled the "Potter's Field;" it has pitched whole armies of the suffering into crime and wretchedness and woe. But it has made garments for the destitute, and knit socks for the barefooted, prepared bandages for the lacerated, made up bales of clothing for Western missionaries and helped those who go into the asylums of the suffering and destitute, bearing that gospel which is sight for the blind and hearing for the deaf, and which makes a lame man leap like a hart, and brings the dead to life, immortal health abounding in their pulses.

Keep a Clean Mouth, Boys.

[The Olive Leaf.]

A distinguished author says: "I resolved, when I was a child, never to use a word which I could not pronounce before my mother." He kept his resolution, and became a pure-minded, noble, honored gentleman. His rule and example are worthy of imitation.

Boys readily learn a class of low, vulgar expressions, which are never heard in respectable circles. The utmost care of parents will scarcely prevent it. Of course, no one thinks of girls being so much exposed to this peril. We cannot imagine a decent girl using words she would not utter before her father or mother.

Such vulgarity is thought by some boys to be "smart," the next thing to swearing, and "not so wicked;" but it is a habit which leads to profanity, and fills the mind with evil thoughts. It vulgarizes and degrades the soul, and prepares the way for many of the gross and fearful sins which now corrupt society.

Young reader, keep your mouth free from all impurity, and your "tongue from evil;" but in order to do this, ask Jesus to cleanse your heart and keep it clean; for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Dr. Helen Druskovitch, the first woman in America to follow a course of philanthropic studies, has lost her reason from overwork.

At a recent examination in geography in one of the public schools the teacher asked, "What valuable things are taken out of the earth?" Much to her amazement, one young hopeful immediately replied, "Clams and mummies."

Mr. Spurgeon on one occasion remarked to a friend that he made a practice of reading through Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution," once a year for the sake of its style. "It is a mass of rocks and boulders," he said. "Its rugged strength corrects the too great smoothness into which one is apt to glide."

"Of course," said the critic, "I have taken the worse side in criticizing your poems. But they have nevertheless their good side, too." "And that is—" "The side of the paper that's not written on."